

Diglossa sitoides (Lafr. & D'Orb.), differing in certain respects from a Bogota example.

Dacnis egregia æquatoriulis Berl., confirming the differences on which the separation of the Ecuadorian from the Colombian bird was based.

Chlorophanes spiza cærulescens (Cass.), of which *C. s. exsul* Berl. is said to be a synonym.

Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis (Cass.), the skins so identified being "evidently of a different make from the others, and are no doubt from a different locality."

Cæreba cærulea (Linn.), said to "agree perfectly with Bogota examples."

Procnias viridis Ill., usually called *P. tersa* (Linn.), apparently good reasons being given for changing the specific name, while Mr. Allen states his inability, "with a large series of specimens" before him, to distinguish a "smaller subspecies *occidentalis*."

Iabia ludoviciana (Linn.), from the "foot of Pichincha, alt. 10,000 ft.," the date unfortunately not given.

Pipra auricapilla Licht., which differs in several particulars from the typical bird of eastern Brazil, Cayenne, and Trinidad.

Tityra personata Jard. and Selby, reference being made to 'The Auk,' Vol. V, 1888, p. 287.

Tityra nigriceps Allen, first described in 'The Auk,' Vol. V, 1888, p. 287.

Pithys peruvianus (Tacz.), which is easily separable from *P. albifrons* of Cayenne and Brazil.

Galbula albirostris chalconecephala (Deville), "which name may be employed to designate this fairly marked Andean and West Brazilian race" of *G. albirostris*.

In addition to these notes on particular species, two genera are specially considered: *Chromochæris* Cabanis (*et. auct.*), which must be changed to *Manacus* Brisson; and *Tityra*, of which an excellent and very convenient key to the species and subspecies is given on page 73. — R.R.

Allen on Birds collected in Bolivia. — With possibly the exception of Messrs. Sclater and Salvin's report on Mr. C. Buckley's collection of Bolivian birds,* Mr. Allen's "List of the Birds collected in Bolivia by Dr. H. H. Rusby,"† is by far the most important publication which has appeared on the birds of that country.

* On new Species of Bolivian Birds. By P. L. Sclater, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S., and Osbert Salvin, M. A., F. R. S. Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond. 1876, pp. 352-358, pls. xxx-xxxii. (Based on a collection of "between 400 and 500 skins of about 194 species," 15 of which, and 1 new genus, are described as new.)

† List of the Birds collected in Bolivia by Dr. H. H. Rusby, with Field Notes by the Collector. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol II, No. 2, March, 1889, pp. 77-112.

The collection was made during the years 1885 and 1886 by Dr. H. H. Rusby, "the well-known botanist," who "made a journey diagonally across northern Bolivia, starting at Arica in Chili and proceeding thence north-eastward to the head waters of the Rio Madeira, and thence down this river to the northern border of Bolivia." The number of specimens was about 400, representing 267 species, about 125 of which are added to the list of previously known Bolivian birds, while no less than 13 are apparently new to science. A complete list of the species is given, with critical annotations when they seem called for, while Dr. Rusby's very interesting field-notes are given in brackets and are followed by the initial 'R'.

The new species and subspecies described are the following:— *Empidonax boliviannus*, *Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana*, *Enicornis striata*, *Leptasthenura fuscescens*, *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana*, *Synallaxis griseiventris*, *Anabazenops immaculatus*, *Picolaptes obtectus*,* *Myrmochanes* (gen. nov.) *hypoleucus*, *Conopophaga rusbyi*, *Phlogopsis notata*, and *Scytalopus boliviannus*.

The annotated species are the following: *Atticora cyanoleuca montana* Baird, the subspecific characters originally ascribed to which are distinctly seen in the Bolivian bird; *Cæreba cærulea* (Linn.), Bolivian specimens of which "have the bill very short and slender, shorter and smaller even than Bogota specimens . . . labelled *Cæreba cærulea microrhyncha* by Berlepsch"; *Enphonia lanirostris* Lafr. & D'Orb., which differs "from Bogota specimens (*E. crassirostris* Scl.) in having the bill much smaller, the yellow of the cap much deeper (orange-yellow)," and in other particulars; *Paroaria gularis cervicalis* (Scl.), *P. cervicalis* Scl. being "doubtless only a local form of *P. gularis*," to which Mr. Allen thinks *P. capitata* (D'Orb. & Lafr.) also probably referable in the same manner; *Pachyrhamphus niger* Spix, a specimen of which "is much blacker below, with less white on the scapulars, wings, and tail than in Brazilian and Cayenne birds"; *Lathria plumbea* (Licht.), if not *L. cinerea* (Vieill.), which Mr. Allen regards as doubtfully separable; *Cinclodes rivularis* (Cab.), the complicated synonymy of which is disentangled; *Formicarius analis* (Lafr. & D'Orb.), a specimen of which agrees essentially with the type; *Pteroptochos albifrons* Landb., which Mr. Allen regards, and we believe correctly, as a "good species," or at least as not referable to *S. magellanicus*"; *Hylactes castanens* Phil. & Landb., the young of which is described; *Trogon collaris* Vieill., a male of which is described; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* Des Murs, the single specimen having the bill "about 7 mm. longer than the maximum given by Selater in his monograph of the family."—R.R.

Allen on the Genus *Cyclorhis*.—Three times within the space of five years had this genus been 'monographed': by Hans Gadow in 1885,† by

* This, however, from an unknown locality, the type belonging to the Lafresnaye collection in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.

† In 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum,' Vol. VIII, pp. 316-321.